29. Tribe FABEAE

野豌豆族 ye wan dou zu

Bao Bojian (包伯坚); Nicholas J. Turland, Gregory Kenicer

Herbs annual or perennial. Stems erect, trailing, or climbing by means of tendrils. Leaves usually paripinnate, with rachis terminating in a tendril, bristle, or mucro, very rarely imparipinnate or reduced to a phyllode; stipules often leaflike, oblique or semisagittate; leaflets 1- to many paired, margin entire, rarely dentate; stipules absent. Inflorescence an axillary raceme, or flowers in axillary fascicles or solitary. Calyx ± campanulate, equally or unequally 5-toothed. Corolla papilionaceous. Stamens 10; vexillary filament free or ± connate with others into an axadially split sheath, free part of filaments filiform or distally dilated; anthers versatile, uniform. Ovary with 2 or more ovules; style hairy or glabrous. Legume usually laterally compressed, 2-valved, (1 or)2- to many seeded. Seeds globose, oblate, lenticular, or oblong.

Five genera and ca. 330 species: N temperate zone, extending to tropical E Africa, Pacific islands (Hawaii), and South America; four genera (two introduced) and 60 species (16 endemic, eight introduced) in China.

The fifth genus of the tribe is Vavilovia Fedorov, with one species, V. formosa (Steven) Fedorov, distributed in SW Asia.

The tribe Fabae was incorrectly named Vicieae in FRPS. It must be called Fabae because it includes the type of the family Fabaceae, Faba Miller (a synonym of Vicia); see the Vienna Code (Art. 19.4).

1a. Leaflets 1-paired.
1b. Style distally dilated and margin recurved forming a laterally compressed body, upper side hairy; filaments distally slightly dilated; stipules cordate, larger than leaflets


野豌豆属 ye wan dou shu

Bao Bojian (包伯坚); Nicholas J. Turland

Erzum Linnaeus; Faba Miller; Vicioides Moench.

Herbs annual or perennial. Stem usually branched, erect, trailing, or climbing by means of tendrils, usually slender, wingless. Leaves paripinnate with rachis terminating in a tendril, bristle, or mucro, rarely imparipinnate with rachis terminating in a leaflet (Vicia subvillosa); stipules entire or toothed at margin; leaflets 1–13-paired, margin entire. Inflorescence a raceme, or flowers in axillary fascicles or solitary; bracts usually absent or caducous. Calyx ± campanulate, equally or unequally toothed, often hairy; teeth not leaflike, at least 2 teeth less than 2 × as long as tube. Corolla various shades of blue, purple, red, yellow, or white; standard with a proximal claw and distal limb, apex retuse. Stamens didelphous; staminal tube oblique at apex; filaments filiform. Ovary stalked or sessile; ovules 2–8; style terete, hairy all round distal part, hairy on lower side, or glabrous. Legume usually laterally compressed, dehiscent along sutures. Seeds 2–8, globose, oblate, or oblong; hilum often elongate.

About 160 species: N temperate zone, extending to tropical E Africa, Pacific islands (Hawaii), and South America; 40 species (13 endemic, three introduced) in China.

1a. Leaf rachis terminating in a leaflet, bristle, or mucro.
2a. Herbs annual; legume 50–100 × 20–30 mm; raceme rachis very short to nearly absent; plants cultivated
2b. Herbs perennial; legume 20–50 × 5–8 mm; raceme rachis usually obvious; plants wild.
3a. Leaflets 1-paired.
4a. Raceme ± cylindric, usually obviously longer than leaf; calyx glabrescent; leaflets ovate to lanceolate or rhombic-elliptic
4b. Raceme abbreviated to capitate, shorter than leaf; calyx villous; leaflets broadly ovate or subrhomboid
3b. Leaflets 2–7-paired.
5a. Plants 15–30 cm tall; leaflets 5–20 × 1–4 mm (Xinjiang).
6a. Leaflets linear, 10–20 × 1–2 mm; stipules divided nearly to middle into 5–7 unequal teeth; plants of steppes or foothills ........................................... 1. V. subvillosa
6b. Leaflets elliptic-lanceolate, 5–11 × 1.5–4 mm; stipules only dentate at base; plants of high mountains (2500–4200 m) ................................................ 2. V. semenovii (see note under 1. V. subvillosa)
5b. Plants 30–100 cm tall; leaflets 20–85(–90) × 3–35 mm (mostly E and NE China, not Xinjiang).
7a. Raceme branched.
8a. Leaflets linear to narrowly lanceolate; stipules 10–15 × 3–5 mm ................................................. 28. V. venosa
8b. Leaflets lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate; stipules 8–12(–16) × 10–13 mm ........................................ 29. V. ramuliflora
7b. Raceme unbranched.
9a. Bracts persistent at base of pedicels ................................................................. 35. V. kulingana
9b. Bracts absent or caducous.
10a. Stipules triangular or lanceolate, 3–6 × 1–3 mm; leaflets 3- or 4-paired, narrowly oblanceolate to oblanceolate; stem zigzagged ........................................... 26. V. deflexa
10b. Stipules obliquely ovate, 12–15 × 6–8 mm; leaflets 2-paired, ovate; stem straight ............... 27. V. chianschanensis
1b. Leaf rachis terminating in a tendril.
11a. Raceme very short, peduncle shorter than flowers.
12a. Herbs perennial ............................................................... 37. V. sepium
12b. Herbs annual.
13a. Corolla white or yellow-white; plants densely yellow to brown villous; legume densely brown villous ................................................................. 38. V. pannonica
13b. Corolla blue-purple or purple to red; plants puberulent to pubescent; legume glabrous to pubescent .......... 39. V. sativa
11b. Raceme long, peduncle often long.
14a. Raceme 1–4(–7)-flowered.
15a. Flowers to 5 mm.
16a. Legume glabrous; seeds 4; raceme 1- or 2-flowered; corolla 4–8 mm ................. 35. V. tetrasperma
16b. Legume hirsute; seeds 2; raceme 2–4(–7)-flowered; corolla 2–4 mm ......................... 36. V. hirsuta
15b. Flowers 10–25 mm.
17a. Leaflets 8–11-paired .................................................................................. 33. V. tetrantha
17b. Leaflets 2–5-paired.
18a. Herbs perennial; leaflets linear, 2–3 mm wide; stipules linear-lanceolate ............... 32. V. geminiflora
18b. Herbs annual or short-lived perennial; leaflets linear-oblong, oblanceolate, or narrowly oblong-lanceolate to oblong-obovate, 2–8 mm wide; stipules semihastate .......... 34. V. bungei
14b. Raceme 5- to many flowered.
19a. Leaflets 5–10 × as long as wide; raceme 8–40-flowered.
20a. Herbs annual.
21a. Leaves (5–)10–15 cm; stipules 2–4(–10) mm; legume linear, 40–42 mm; corolla 11–12 mm .......... 6. V. bakeri
21b. Leaves 3–6 cm; stipules 7–12 mm; legume oblong or oblong-rhomboid, 20–40 mm; corolla 10–18 mm ....................................................... 7. V. villosa
20b. Herbs perennial.
22a. Lateral veins of leaflets dense ........................................................................... 5. V. megalotropis
22b. Lateral veins of leaflets sparse and/or not obvious.
23a. Corolla 12–18 mm, limb of standard longer than claw ........................................ 4. V. temuifolia
23b. Corolla 8–13(–15) mm, limb of standard subequaling claw.
24a. Leaflets linear, linear-lanceolate, or oblong, 11–30 × 2–4 mm ......................... 2. V. cracca
24b. Leaflets oblong-ovate, 25–45 × 5–8 mm ........................................ 3. V. lilacina
19b. Leaflets 2.5–5 × as long as wide; raceme 5–15-flowered.
25a. Stipules 8–20 mm.
26a. Leaflets 2–6(–10) × 1–3.5 cm, apex obtuse or acuminate, mucronate ...................... 8. V. pseudo-orobus
26b. Leaflets 1.3–4 × 0.5–1.8 cm, apex rounded and retuse ........................................ 9. V. amoena
25b. Stipules 3–12 mm.
27a. Corolla white to yellow, brown-yellow, or pink or purple (in V. sinogigantea), sometimes veined or marked with purple, purple-blue, or violet.
28a. Corolla standard ca. 7 mm; legume 10–20 mm; plants persistently white pilose ............... 18. V. sinogigantea
28b. Corolla standard 7–13 mm; legume 20–40 mm; plants pilose, puberulent, or glabrous, sometimes youngest growth densely brownish villous (in V. dichroantha).
29a. Leaflets 4–18(–34) × 1–6 mm.
30a. Raceme shorter than or subequaling leaf; corolla yellow; leaflets elliptic ................................. 23. V. mummularia  
30b. Raceme obviously longer than leaf; corolla yellow, light yellow, or white; leaflets oblong-lanceolate or elliptic .............................................................................................. 24. V. costata  
29b. Leaflets 15–50 × 1.5–15 mm.  
31a. Raceme shorter than leaf; corolla white with fine purple-blue veins ........................................... 22. V. wushanica  
31b. Raceme longer than leaf; corolla pale greenish cream, yellow, or brown-yellow, sometimes marked purple or veined violet on standard.  
32a. Stipules entire at margin; raceme 5–15-flowered, rachis slender; leaflets elliptic to ovate-oblong ................................................................................................................................. 19. V. taipaica  
32b. Stipules 2- or 3-toothed at margin; raceme 20–25-flowered, rachis strong and straight; leaflets linear to linear-lanceolate ........................................................................................................ 20. V. dichroanthus  
27b. Corolla blue, blue-purple, purple, or red.  
33a. Lateral veins of leaflets inclined forward, sparse.  
33b. Lateral veins of leaflets spreading horizontally, dense.  
33a. Raceme densely 15–30-flowered; leaflets oblong or oblong-lanceolate to elliptic.  
33b. Raceme subequaling leaf; leaflet apex retuse and entire; corolla blue-purple or white, rarely purple; legume rhomboid or suboblong.  
35a. Leaflets linear to oblong; corolla 13–17 mm .................................................................................... 14. V. multicaulis  
35b. Leaflets narrowly lanceolate to ovate; corolla 10–14 mm.  
36a. Leaflets markedly discolorous, abaxially pale green, adaxially green, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate-ovate ............................................................................................................... 16. V. chinensis  
36b. Leaflets not markedly discolorous, lanceolate-ovate to ovate or elliptic, rarely narrowly lanceolate-elliptic .................................................................................................................. 15. V. japonica  
37a. Lateral veins of leaflets spreading horizontally, dense.  
37b. Raceme sparsely 4–16(–20)-flowered; leaflets narrowly oblong to narrowly ovate-elliptic.  
39a. Corolla 7–8(–14) mm, strongly bent upward at middle forming a 90° angle ............................ 17. V. kioshanica  
39b. Corolla 10–11 mm, not bent as strongly as above.  
40a. Stipules triangular, margin 3–5-toothed; raceme longer than leaf; leaflet apex obtuse, mucronate ................................................................................................................................. 10. V. tibetica  
40b. Stipules small, bifid; raceme subequaling leaf; leaflet apex truncate or rounded, mucronate ................................................................................................................................. 11. V. perelegans


疏毛野豌豆 shu mao ye wan dou  

Orobus subvillosus Ledebour, Fl. Altaic. 3: 359. 1831; Lathyrus subvillosus (Ledebour) Aitchison & Hemsley; O. triflorus Beck ex Stapf; Vicia subvillosa var. stemphylla M. Popov. 

Herbs perennial, 15–30 cm tall, sparsely to densely villose. Leaves usually imparipinnate, 1.5–4 cm; stipules digitate-hastate, divided nearly to middle into 5–7 narrowly triangular, unequal teeth; leaflets 2–4-paired and usually also 1 terminal, linear, 10–20 × 1–2 mm, apex acute, mucronate; tendril absent. Raceme 4–8 cm, longer than leaf, 2–4-flowered. Calyx tube ca. 5 mm; teeth ca. 2 mm. Corolla purple, with dark patch on abaxial surface of standard and pale yellow wings, 1.8–2 cm; standard longer than wings and keel. Legume light brown, narrowly oblong-ovate, gradually narrowed toward base, abruptly narrowed at apex, 25–40 × 6–10 mm, glabrous; persistent style curved, 5–7 mm. Seeds 2–4. Fl. Apr–May, fr. May–Jun. 

Steppes or foothills. W Xinjiang [Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia (Altai), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; SW Asia (Iran)].

Vicia subvillosa is included here on the basis of two specimens collected during the 19th century in what is now Xinjiang: “Songaria chinensis, ad lacum Saisang-Nor,” 1838, C. A Meyer 18095 (BM) and “Songaria chin. ad lacum Saisang-Nor” [without date or collector] (K!). Confirmation of its continued presence in China is needed. The species was also recorded from Xinjiang by Chang Y. Yang (Claves Pl. Xinjiang. 3: 193. 1985).


Vicia semenovii (Regel & Herder) B. Fedtschenko (Trudy Imp. S.-Peterburgsk. Bot. Sada 24: 245. 1905, “semenowi”; Orobus semenovii Regel & Herder, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 39(2): 35. 1866) was recorded from Xinjiang by Chang Y. Yang (Claves Pl. Xinjiang. 3: 194. 1985). This species differs from V. subvillosa in having stipules only dentate at the base and leaflets elliptic-lanceolate and larger (5–11 × 1.5–4 mm). It is otherwise known from high mountains (2500–4200 m) in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan. However, the present authors found no relevant specimens and therefore could not substantiate the occurrence of this species in China.


布野豌豆 guang bu ye wan dou  

Ervum cracca (Linnaeus) Trautvetter; Vicia cracca f.
Herbs perennial, 40–150 cm tall. Stem climbing or trailing, hairy (sometimes densely gray-white villous) or glabrescent. Leaves paripinnate; stipules semihastate; leaflets 6–12-paired, linear, linear-lanceolate, or oblong, 11–30 × 2–4 mm, margin entire, apex rounded or acute, mucronate; lateral veins sparse, not obvious; tendril 2- or 3-branched. Raceme subequaling leaf, 10–40-flowered. Calyx campanulate. Corolla purple, blue-purple, or purple-red, 8–13–(15) mm; standard violin-shaped, 11–12 mm, equaling wings and longer than keel, limb (distal part) of standard subequalling claw (proximal part). Ovary fusiform; ovules 5–9. Legume oblong-lanceolate, 18–30 × 3–7 mm, both ends acuminate. Seeds 4–7. Fl and fr. Jun–Sep. 2n = 12, 14, 24.

Fruits, dry grasslands, slopes. Xinjiang [Afghanistan, N India, Japan, Kashmir, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, N Mongolia, Nepal, N Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam; NW Africa, SW Asia, Europe].

大龙骨野豌豆 da long gu ye wan dou

Ervum megalotropis (Ledebour) Trautvetter; Vicia humilis Rong He (1994), not Kunth (1824); V. megalotropis f. stenoptylla Franchet.

Herbs perennial, erect, 50–80 cm tall. Leaves paripinnate; stipules lanceolate or semihastate, 5–8 mm, margin 1- or 2-toothed proximally; leaflets 7–12-paired, linear to lanceolate, 20–35(–40) × 1.5–4(–6) mm, appressed hairy, apex obtuse or acute; lateral veins dense; tendril branched, 1–3 cm. Raceme subequaling leaf, densely 10–20-flowered. Calyx campanulate; lower tooth longer. Corolla purple-red, 12–15 mm; standard longer than wings and keel. Legume rhomboid or oblong, 20–25 × ca. 5 mm. Seeds 3–6. Fl. and fr. Mar–Jul. 2n = 14.

Rocky or sandy land; 600–1000 m. Gansu, Hebei, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia (Siberia)].

察隅野豌豆 cha yu ye wan dou

Vicia longidentata Z. D. Xia.

Herbs annual, (30–)60–80 cm tall. Stem puberulent, rarely villous. Leaves paripinnate, (5–)10–15 cm; stipules semitriangular or triangular-hastate, 2–(4–)10 × 6–10 mm, margin 3- or 4-toothed; leaflets (5–)7–11-paired, narrowly oblong to elliptic or obovate, (14–)16–25 × (4–)5–7 mm, membranous, abaxially hairy, rarely both surfaces villous, margin sometimes thickened, apex obtuse or truncate, mucronate; lateral veins dense, obvious; tendril branched. Raceme subequaling (rarely obviously longer than) leaf, (6–)10–14 cm, (8–)10–14-flowered. Calyx campanulate or obliquely so, unequally toothed. Corolla purple or light purple; standard oblong, 11–12 × 4–6 mm, subequaling wings and longer than keel. Ovary fusiform or nearly so; ovules 4(–6). Legume linear, 40–42 × 8–9 mm, glabrous. Seeds 3 or 4. Fl. Apr–Sep, fr. Jul–Sep.

Forests, bush woods, among shrubs, hill slopes, grasslands, roadsides; 2300–3600 m. Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan [N India (Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh), Kashmir, Nepal, Pakistan].

Plants in Sichuan with stem shorter (30–70 cm), villous, leaves smaller (5–8 cm), leaflets fewer (5–9 paired), narrowly oblong to elliptic, slightly smaller (1.4–1.8 × 0.4–0.6 cm), villous on both surfaces, and raceme shorter (6–10 cm, longer than leaf) have been called Vicia longidentata (misspelled as "V. longicuspis") in FRPS 42(2): 233, 239, 240, 455. 1998. These characters overlap considerably with those of V. bakeri, with which it seems best, therefore, to unite V. longidentata.

长柔毛野豌豆 chang rou mao ye wan dou

Herbs annual, 30–150 cm tall, villous or sericeous, or puberulent to glabrous. Stem climbing, much branched. Leaves paripinnate, 3–6 cm; stipules lanceolate to semitruncate or bifid to semihastate, 7–12 mm; leaflets 4–12-paired, linear to oblong or lanceolate, 10–30 × 3–7 mm, apex obtuse, acute, or acuminate, mucronate; lateral veins dense or not obvious; tendril 2- or 3-branched. Raceme shorter than to slightly longer than leaf, 10–30-flowered. Calyx obliquely campanulate, unequally toothed; lower teeth equaling or longer than tube or all teeth shorter than tube. Corolla purple-blue, purple, light purple, light to toothed; lower teeth equaling or longer than tube or all teeth leaf, 10–30-flowered. Calyx obliquely campanulate, unequally toothed; lower teeth equaling or longer than tube or all teeth shorter than tube. Corolla purple-blue, purple, light purple, light red, light blue, or rarely white, 10–18 mm; standard linear or shorter than tube, constricted at middle; wings shorter than standard and longer than keel. Ovary glabrous; ovules 2–8, globose or oblrate-globose, oblong, constricted at middle; wings shorter than standard and red, light blue, or rarely white, 10–18 mm; standard linear or shorter than tube. Corolla purple-blue, purple, light purple, light red, light blue, or rarely white, 10–18 mm; standard linear or shorter than tube, constricted at middle; wings shorter than standard and longer than keel. Ovary glabrous; ovules 2–8, globose or oblrate-globose, oblong, constricted at middle; wings shorter than standard and red, light blue, or rarely white, 10–18 mm; standard linear or shorter than tube.

Cultivated and possibly naturalized; scrub, streamsides, farms, fields and field margins, roadsides; near sea level to 1800 m. Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hebei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Nei Mongol, Shandong, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Zhejiang [native to N Africa, C and SW Asia, N Atlantic islands (Canary Islands), and Europe; widely introduced and naturalized elsewhere].

7a. *Vicia villosa* subsp. *villosa*

长柔毛野豌豆(原亚种) chang rou mao ye wan dou (yuán yà zuǒ)

*Ervum villosum* (Roth) Trautvetter (1875), not Pomel (1874); *Vicia villosa* var. *alba* Y. Q. Zhu.

Plants villous or sericeous. Raceme subequaling or slightly longer than leaf. Calyx: all teeth equaling or longer than tube. Fl. and fr. Apr–Oct. 2n = 14, 28.

Cultivated and possibly naturalized; scrub, streamsides, farms, fields and field margins, roadsides; near sea level to 1800 m. Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hebei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Nei Mongol, Shandong, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Zhejiang [native to N Africa, C and SW Asia, N Atlantic islands (Canary Islands), and Europe; widely introduced and naturalized elsewhere].


欧洲苕子 ou zhou tiao zi

*Vicia varia* Host, Fl. Austriac. 2: 332. 1831.


Cultivated and possibly naturalized; scrub, farms, fields, roadsides. Guangdong, Shandong, Taiwan [native to N Africa, SW Asia, N Atlantic islands (Canary Islands), and Europe; widely introduced and naturalized elsewhere].


大叶野豌豆 da ye ye wan dou


Herbs perennial, 50–150(–200) cm tall. Stem erect or climbing, green or yellow with black-brown spots, puberulent when young, later glabrescent. Leaves paripinnate, 2–17 cm; stipules hastate, 8–15 mm, margin toothed; leaflets 2–5-paired, elliptic or lanceolate, often narrowly so, 20–60(–100) × 10–35 mm, membranous, abaxially pilose or glabrescent, adaxially glabrous, apt obfuscus or acuminata, mucronata; lateral veins obvious; tendril well-developed, 2- or 3-branched. Raceme unbranched, longer than leaf, 5–18 cm, rarely branched and very short, 15–30-flowered. Calyx obliquely campanulate, shortly toothed. Corolla blue-purple, purple, pink, pale yellow, or white, 10–15 mm; standard subequaling wings and keel. Ovary glabrous; ovules 2–6. Legume brown-yellow, oblong, flat, 20–35 × 6–8 mm. Seeds 2–6. Fl. Jun–Sep, fr. Jul–Oct. 2n = 12, 14.

Forests, forest margins, thickets, scrub, hill slopes, sunny slopes, valleys, ravines, meadows, pastures, dry limestone areas, fields; 400–3000 m. Anhui, Gansu, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hebei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan [Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia (Far East, E Siberia)].


山野豌豆 shan ye wan dou

*Ervum amoenum* (Fischer ex Seringe) Trautvetter; *Vicia amoena* f. *albiflora* P. Y. Fu & Y. A. Chen; *V. amoena* var. *angusta* Freyn; *V. amoena* var. *lanata* Franchet & Savatier; *V. amoena* var. *macrophylla* Litvinov ex B. Fedtschenko; *V. amoena* var. *oblongifolia* Regel; *V. amoena* subsp. *sericea* (Kitagawa) Kamelin & Gubanov; *V. amoena* var. *sericea* Kitagawa.

Herbs perennial, 30–100(–180) cm tall, pilose, rarely densely white sericeous. Stem much branched, slender. Leaves subsessile, paripinnate, 5–12 cm; stipules semihamastate, 8–20 mm, margin 3- or 4-toothed; leaflets 4–7-paired, elliptic to ovate-lanceolate, rarely oblong or lanceolate, 13–40 × 5–18 mm, adaxially appressed villous, apex rounded and retuse; lateral veins obvious; tendril 2- or 3-branched. Raceme usually longer than leaf, densely 10–20(–30)-flowered. Calyx obliquely campanulate, unequally toothed. Corolla blue, blue-purple, red-purple, or white; standard obovate, 10–16 × 5–6 mm, subequaling wings and longer than keel. Ovary glabrous; ovules ca. 6. Legume oblong, 18–28 × 4–6 mm, glabrous, both ends acuminate. Seeds 1–6. Fl. Apr–Sep, fr. Jul–Oct. 2n = 12, 14, 24.


Forests, forest margins, woods, bush woods, scrub, dry slopes with *Juniperus*, grasslands, hills, hill slopes, riverbanks, sides of irrigation ditches, dry rocky banks, fixed sand dunes, fields, abandoned fields, wastelands, roadsides; near sea level to 4000 m. Anhui, Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan [Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia (Far East, Siberia)].


Herbs perennial, 10–250 cm tall. Stem branched, puberulent or glabrescent. Leaves paripinnate, 4–7 cm; stipules triangular, margin 3–5-toothed; leaflets 3–6-paired, oblong, (4–)10–20 × (1.5–)3–7 mm, apex obtuse and mucronate; veins dense, raised on both surfaces; tendril 2- or 3-branched. Raceme 6–7.5 cm, longer than leaf, sparsely 4–13-flowered. Calyx obliquely campanulate, ca. 6 mm, unequally toothed, rarely villous. Corolla red, through purple, to blue, or paler, sometimes with deeper venation and orange in throat, 10–11 mm; standard oblong-obovate, constricted at middle, subequaling wings and longer than keel. Ovary fusiform, ca. 3 mm; ovules 2–6. Legume oblong, flat, ca. 20 × 6 mm, glabrous, both ends narrowed. Seeds 1–4, oblong. Fl. Apr–Sep, fr. Aug–Sep. 2n = 14.

Forests, forest margins, hills slopes, grasslands, meadows, sandy land along rivers, weed communities; 400–800 m. Beijing, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shanxi [Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia (Far East, E Siberia)].


Herbs perennial, 60–120 cm tall. Stem erect, few branched, pilose. Leaves paripinnate, 9–11 cm; stipules semi-hastate, rhomboid to lanceolate, bifid, 5–12 mm; leaflets usually 9-paired, linear-lanceolate, ovate-lanceolate, or oblong, 12–27 × 7–11 mm, apex rounded or acuminate, mucronate; lateral veins 9–13-paired, joined at margin; tendril 2- or 3-branched. Raceme obviously shorter than leaf, 6–10 cm, densely 10–20-flowered; bracts present. Calyx subcampanulate, unequally toothed, pilose. Corolla purple, purple-red, or light purple with some pink; standard oblong or nearly obovate, ca. 14 × 5 mm, subequaling wings and longer than keel. Ovary linear, ca. 5 mm, glabrous; ovules ca. 6. Legume narrowly oblong, 20–25 mm, apex beaked. Seeds 3–6. Fl. and fr. Jun–Aug.

- Hill slopes, grasslands, riverbanks; 900–2800 m. Gansu, Henan, Ningxia, Shaanxi.


Herbs perennial, 10–60 cm tall. Stem much branched, puberulent or glabrescent. Leaves paripinnate; stipules semi-hastate, 3–6 mm; leaflets 4–8-paired, linear to oblong, 10–20 × ca. 3 mm, abaxially pilose, apex mucronate; lateral veins very obvious; tendril unbranched or branched. Raceme longer than leaf, 14- or 15-flowered; bracts absent. Calyx campanulate, unequally toothed. Corolla purple or blue-purple, 13–17 mm; standard oblong-obovate, constricted at middle, longer than wings and keel. Ovary linear. Legume flat, 30–35 mm, apex beaked. Seeds dark brown, oblate-spheroid. Fl. and fr. Jun–Aug. 2n = 12, 24.

Scrub, mountain summits, dry and hilly slopes, grasslands, clay cliffs, gravels, sandy land; below 4300 m. Beijing, Gansu, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Tianjin, Xinjiang, Xizang [Japan, E Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia (European part, Siberia)].

 Oriental field pea

 *Ervum amoenum* (Fischer ex Seringe) Trautvetter var. *palidum* Trautvetter; *Vicia amurnensis* Oettingen var. *pallida* Kitagawa; *V. japonica* var. *comosa* Boissier; *V. japonica* var. *lavenduliflora* Ohwi; *V. japonica* subsp. *pallido-voschilovii*; *V. japonica* var. *pallida* H. Har; *V. pallida* Turczaninow (1842), not Hooker et Arnott (1833); *V. pallida* Turczaninow var. *japonica* (A. Gray) Matsumura; *V. voschilovii* N. S. Pavlova.

 Herbs perennial, 60–120 cm tall. Stem climbing or trailing, yellow-white hairy at first, later glabrescent. Leaves paripinnate, 5–15 cm; stipules linear or linear-lanceolate, 5–7 × 1 mm, margin toothed; leaflets 5–8–paired, not markedly discolored; lanceolate-ovate to ovate or elliptic, rarely narrowly lanceolate-elliptic, 10–30 × 6–14 mm, abaxially puberulent, adaxially glabrous, ovate obtuse or retuse, mucronulate; lateral veins sparsely 7–9–paired; tendril 2- or 3-branched. Raceme subequally or slightly longer than leaf, 7–15–flowered, villous; bracts absent. Calyx campanulate, unequally toothed, villous. Corolla blue or purple; standard obovate, ca. 7 mm, subequaling or longer than leaf, apex acuminate. Ovary stalked, linear; ovules 3 or 4. Legume brown or reddish brown, rhomboid or oblong, 20–25 mm, glabrous. Seeds 1–4, black, oblong-cuboid, 4–5 mm. Fl. Apr-Jun, fr. Jun–Sep. 2n = 12, 14, 24.

 Forest margins, hill slopes, valleys, meadows, riverbanks; 600–3700 m. Heilongjiang, Jilin, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi [Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia (Far East, E Siberia)].

 16. **Vicia chinensis** Franchet, Pl. Delavay. 177. 1890.

 Chinese field pea

 *Lathyrus hupehensis* (Pampanini) E. Peter; *L. sargentianus* Craib; *Orobus hupehensis* (Pampanini) Stankevicz; *Vicia hupehensis* Pampanini.

 Herbs perennial, 150–200 cm tall. Stem branched from base, slender, sparsely pilose or glabrescent. Leaves subsessile, paripinnate, 8–16 cm; stipules semihastate, bifid, margin entire or toothed; leaflets 4–7–paired, markedly discolored, abaxially pale green, adaxially green, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate-ovate, 10–45 × 7–15 mm, leathery, both surfaces sparsely villos or glabrescent, apex obtuse or retuse, mucronate; tendril 2- or 3-branched. Raceme 6–17 cm, subequally or longer than leaf, 5–25–flowered, puberulent or glabrous; bracts absent. Calyx subcampanulate, shortly and unequally toothed. Corolla blue-purple to purple-red, red, yellow, or pale yellow, 10–13 mm; standard slightly longer than keel. Ovary stalk ca. 4 mm; ovaries 3–6. Legume fusiform, 28–37 × 8–9 mm, glabrous. Seeds 2 or 3, dark brown, olate, ca. 5 mm in diam. Fl. Jun–Aug, fr. Aug–Sep.

 - Thickets, scrub, valleys; 600–3300 m. Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan.

 *Lathyrus sargentianus* and *Vicia hupehensis* are here treated as synonyms of *V. chinensis*. They were treated as synonyms of *L. dielsianus* in Fl. Xizang. (2: 765–766. 1985), where the plant described and illustrated is in fact *V. chinensis*.


 Kioshan field pea

 *Ervum kioshanicum* (L. H. Bailey) Stankevicz.

 Herbs perennial, 20–80 cm tall. Stem much branched. Leaves paripinnate, 5–9 cm; stipules semihastate, bifid, margin toothed; leaflets 3–7–paired, abaxially brownish, narrowly elliptic-oblong, 12–40 × 5–13 mm, leathery, adaxially densely villos or both surfaces glabrous, apex rounded or acuminate, mucronate; lateral veins densely 10–13–paired; tendril unbranched or branched. Raceme curved, to 20 cm, obviously longer than leaf, sparsely 6–16–(20)–flowered. Calyx campanulate, unequally toothed, very sparsely pilose; teeth narrowly oblong, apex acuminate. Corolla purple or purple-red, 7–8–(14) mm, strongly bent upward at middle forming a 90° angle; standard 10–11 × ca. 6 mm, longer than wings; wings longer than keel. Ovary stalked, linear; ovaries 3 or 4. Legume brown or reddish brown, rhomboid or oblong, 20–25 mm, glabrous. Seeds 1–4, black, oblong-cuboid, 4–5 mm. Fl. Apr-Jun, fr. Jun–Sep.

 - Hill slopes, valleys, wet grasslands, farms, field margins, roadsides, stone walls; 100–1000 m. Anhui, Gansu, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Zhejiang.

 18. **Vicia sinogigantea** B. J. Bao & Turland, nom. nov.

 Gigantean field pea


 Herbs perennial, 40–100 cm tall. Stem much branched, persistently white pilosse. Leaves paripinnate; stipules biefid; leaflets 3–6–paired, elliptic or obovate-elliptic, 15–30–(35) × 6–17(–20) mm, both surfaces persistently white pilose, apex obtuse, mucronate; lateral veins 7–8–paired; tendril 2–3–branched, or unbranched. Raceme longer than leaf; sparsely 6–16–flowered. Calyx campanulate, 2–2.5 mm, hairy. Corolla white, pink, or purple; standard obovate, ca. 7 mm, subequally wings and longer than keel, apex retuse. Ovary long stalked, glabrous; ovaries 2 or 3. Legume oblong or rhomboid, 10–20 × 4–5.5 mm, both ends acute. Seeds 2 or 3, reniform. Fl. Jun–Aug, fr. Jul–Oct.

 - Forests, scrub, hedges, grasslands, slopes, stony land; 600–3000 m. Gansu, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Yunnan.

 *Vicia ramossissima* Franchet (J. Bot. (Morot) 4: 305. 1890), described from Beijing (Baihua Shan), was said in the protologue to be close to Bunge’s *V. gigantea*. If the two entities proved to be conspecific, then *V. ramossissima* would be the earliest legitimate (and correct) name for the species. However, the present authors have not examined the type of Franchet’s name and therefore cannot confirm its identity.


 Taipean field pea

flowered; rachis slender. Calyx obliquely campanulate, shortly and unequally toothed. Corolla yellow or brown-yellow; standard narrowly obovate-oblong, constricted at middle, ca. 13 mm, apex retuse; wings and keel ca. 1 cm. Ovary long stalked; ovules 6 or 7. Legume oblong-rhomboid, 20–30 × ca. 5 mm. Seeds 2–5, oblong. Fl. and fr. Jul–Oct.


二色野豌豆 er se ye wan dou

"Vicia mairei" H. Léveillé; V. tenua Wallich ex Bentham var. yunnanensis Franchet.

Herbs perennial, 60–300 cm tall, densely brownish villous on youngest growth (stems, leaves, and raceme before expansion). Stem erect, climbing, pilose. Leaves paripinnate, 8–12 cm; stipules fan-shaped or lanceolate, margin 2- or 3-toothed; leaflets 4-6-paired, linear to linear-lanceolate, 25–50 × 6–9 mm, papery, apex rounded or obtuse, mucronate; lateral veins 7- or 8-paired; petiolules densely hairy; tendril present. Raceme 6–16 cm, obviously longer than leaf, 20–25-flowered; rachis straight and simple. Calyx obliquely campanulate, hairy. Corolla yellow, dark yellow, or dull orange, marked purple at apex of standard, without purple veins on inner surface of standard; standard obovate, constricted at middle, subequaling wings and keel, apex acuminate, mucronate; lateral veins not obvious; tendril branched, slender. Raceme 2–4 cm, shorter than or subequaling leaf, 6–9(–12)-flowered. Calyx campanulate. Corolla yellow; standard ca. 9 mm, subequaling wings and keel, apex obtuse or truncate, mucronate. Ovary shortly stalked, linear, glabrous; ovules 2–6. Legume oblong-rhomboid, 20–25 × 4–7 mm, both ends acute. Seeds 2–4, oblate-spheroid. Fl. and fr. May–Oct.

● Forests, thickets, scrub, grassy slopes, grasslands, limestone gullies, riverbanks, wastelands at roadsides; 1600–3600 m. Sichuan, Yunnan.


三尖野豌豆 san jian ye wan dou

Herbs perennial, 60–80 cm tall, hairy. Stem few branched. Leaves paripinnate, 7–11 cm; stipules hastate, bifid in proximal part, margin 3- or 4-toothed; leaflets 3–7-paired, obovate to elliptic, 13–23 × 8–10 mm, both surfaces hairy when young, apex truncate, 3- or 4-toothed, and mucronate; lateral veins dense but not obvious; tendril 2- or 3-branched. Raceme obviously longer than leaf, 15–20-flowered. Calyx obliquely campanulate, 5–7 mm, unequally toothed, villous. Corolla blue; standard obovate, 10–12 × 5–6 mm, subequaling wings and longer than keel. Ovary shortly stalked, linear, ca. 5 mm; ovules 6. Legume brown, linear, 20–25 × ca. 6 mm, subulate-keeled. Seeds 2 or 3, terete. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jul–Aug.

● Forests, bush woods, among shrubs, hill slopes, grasslands; 2200–3000 m. Sichuan, Yunnan.

"Vicia nummularia var. macrophylla" (P. C. Li in W. T. Wang et al., Vasc. Pl. Hengduan Mts. 1: 1001. 1993) belongs here according to X. Y. Zhu et al. (Legumes China, 224. 2007), but was not validly published because no Latin description or diagnosis was provided and no type was indicated (Vienna Code, Art. 36.1 and 37.1).


五山野豌豆 wu shan ye wan dou

Herbs perennial, 60–70 cm tall. Stem erect or climbing, few branched. Leaves paripinnate, to 15 cm; stipules hastate or lanceolate, 3–5 × 2–5 mm, margin unequally toothed; leaflets 6–10-paired, oblong-lanceolate, 17–27 × 5–8 mm, puberulent, apex acuminate, mucronate; lateral veins not obvious; tendril branched. Raceme branched from base, 3–4.5 cm, obviously shorter than leaf, 6–10-flowered. Flowers 15–17 mm. Calyx subcampanulate, unequally toothed, hairy. Corolla white with fine purple-blue veins; standard obovate, shortly clawed, ca. 13 × 6 mm, subequaling auriculate wings and longer than keel. Ovary stalked, linear, ca. 5 mm; ovules 5. Legume unknown. Fl. May.

● Hill slopes; ca. 1600 m. S Gansu (Wushan).


西南野豌豆 xi nan ye wan dou


● Forests, Pinus-forested steppes on schistose clay, thickets, grassland slopes, sandy riverbanks; 1400–3700 m. Gansu, N and SW Sichuan, Xizang, NW Yunnan.


新疆野豌豆 xin jiang ye wan dou

Ervum costatum (Ledebour) Trautvetter; Vicia sinkiangensis H. W. Kung.

Herbs perennial, 20–80 cm tall. Stem suberect, climbing, much branched, puberulent or glabrescent. Leaves paripinnate; stipules semihastate, both surfaces with raised veins; leaflets 3–8-paired, oblong-lanceolate or elliptic, 6–18(–35) × 1–5 mm, abaxially pilose, adaxially glabrous, apex obtuse or acute, mucronate; lateral veins obvious; tendril present. Raceme obviously longer than leaf, 3–11-flowered. Calyx campanulate, unequally toothed, pilose or glabrescent. Corolla yellow, light yellow, or white; standard obovate, constricted at middle, subequaling wings and longer than keel, apex obtuse. Ovary linear; ovules 1–5. Legume linear, 26–35 × 5–8 mm. Seeds 1–4. Fl. and fr. Jun–Aug. 2n = 12.

Hill slopes, gravels, sandy land, deserts; 500–3700 m. Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Xinjiang, Xizang [Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia (Altai, Tuva)].


牯岭野豌豆 gu ling ye wan dou

Herbs perennial, 50–90 cm tall. Stem erect. Leaves paripinnate, 2–3.5 cm; stipules semihastate or lanceolate, 8–13 × 3–5 mm, margin toothed; leaflets 2- or 3(–5)-paired, lanceolate to elliptic, 13–23 × 8–10 mm, both surfaces hairy when young, apex truncated, 3–5 × 2–5 mm, margin unequally toothed; leaflets 4–6-paired, linear to linear-lanceolate, 17–27 × 5–8 mm, puberulent, apex acuminate, mucronate; lateral veins not obvious; tendril branched. Raceme branched from base, 3–4.5 cm, obviously shorter than leaf, 6–10-flowered. Flowers 15–17 mm. Calyx subcampanulate, unequally toothed, hairy. Corolla white with fine purple-blue veins; standard obovate, shortly clawed, ca. 13 × 6 mm, subequaling auriculate wings and longer than keel. Ovary stalked, linear, ca. 5 mm; ovules 5. Legume unknown. Fl. May.
narrowly elliptic, 40–85 × 15–35 mm, both surfaces puberulent, apex often acuminate, mucronate; lateral veins 5–8-paired, extending to margin; tendril absent, replaced by a mucro. Raceme unbranched, 2–5 cm, subequalling or longer than leaf, 5–18-flowered; pedicels ca. 1.5 mm; bracts persistent at base of pedicels. Flowers ca. 15 mm. Calyx obliquely campanulate. Corolla purple-red, purple, or blue; standard violin-shaped or sub-oblong, subequalling wings and longer than keel. Ovary long stalked, linear; ovules ca. 5. Legume oblong, 40–50 × 7–8 mm, both ends acuminate. Seeds 1–4. Fl. Apr–Aug, fr. Jun–Sep.


- Mixed forests, hill slopes, roadsides. Liaoning, Shandong.

This species is provisionally maintained here. Further study is needed to ascertain its appropriate position and rank.


柳叶野豌豆 liu ye ye wan dou


Herbs perennial, 40–80 cm tall. Stem erect, pilose at first, later glabrescent. Leaves paripinnate; stipules semihastate, 10–15 × 3–5 mm, margin toothed, apex long acuminate; leaflets 2–6-paired, linear to narrowly lanceolate, those on upper part of stem often broader (sometimes to lanceolate) than those on lower part, 40–65(–90) × 3–13(–25) mm, abaxially slightly hairy, apex acuminate or long caudate, mucronate; tendril absent, replaced by a mucro. Raceme 2- or 3-branched, 3–7 cm, subequalling or longer than leaf, 4–9-flowered. Calyx campanulate. Corolla red, purple-red or blue; standard obovate-oblong, ca. 13 mm, longer than wings and keel, apex retuse. Ovary glabrous; ovules 5 or 6. Legume oblong, flat, 25–33 mm, both ends acuminate. Seeds 3–6. Fl. Jun–Sep, fr. Jul–Sep. 2n = 12, 24.

Mixed forests, grasslands on hill slopes, meadows; 600–1800 m. Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Nei Mongol [Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia (Far East, E Siberia)].


北野豌豆 bei ye wan dou

Orobus ramuliflorus Maximowicz, Prim. Fl. Amur. 83. 1859; ?O. baicalensis (Turczaninow ex Maximowicz) Stankevich & Roskov; O. venosus Willdenow ex Link var. albiflorus Turczaninow; ?O. venosus var. baicalensis Turczaninow ex Maximowicz; ?O. venosus var. latifolius Turczaninow; O. venosus var. ramuliflorus (Maximowicz) Stankevich; ?Vicia baicalensis (Turczaninow ex Maximowicz) B. Fedtschenko; V. ramuliflora f. abbreviata P. Y. Fu & Y. A. Chen; ?V. ramuliflora f. baicalensis (Turczaninow ex Maximowicz) P. Y. Fu & Y. A. Chen; V. venosa (Willdenow ex Link) Maximowicz var. albiflora (Turczaninow) Turczaninow; ?V. venosa var. baicalensis (Turczaninow ex Maximowicz) Turczaninow; ?V. venosa var. latifolia (Turczaninow) Turczaninow.

Herbs perennial, 40–100 cm tall. Stem puberulent or glabrescent. Leaves paripinnate, 5–8 cm; stipules semihastate, obliquely ovate, or oblong, 8–12(–16) × 10–13 mm, margin acute, mucronate; lateral veins 8–10-paired, obvious; tendril absent, replaced by a mucro. Raceme unbranched, slightly longer than leaf, densely 6–12-flowered; bracts absent or caducous; pedicel ca. 4 mm, hairy. Calyx cylindric, 10–12 mm. Standard ovate-oblong, slightly constricted at middle, subequalling wings and longer than keel. Ovary stalked, linear; ovules 5 or 6. Legume unknown. Fl. May–Jul.
entire or toothed at base; leaflets (2 or) 3-(or 4)-paired, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, 25–80 × 10–30 mm, abaxially hairy along midrib, apex acuminate or long caudate; tendril absent, replaced by a mucro. Raceme usually 2- or 3-branched, 4–5 cm, shorter than leaf (rarely caespitose or capitate on a much-reduced peduncle), sparsely 4–9-flowered. Calyx obliquely campanulate. Corolla blue, blue-purple, or purple-red, rarely white; standard oblong or long obovate, constriicted at middle, 11–14–18 mm, subequaling wings and keel, apex retuse. Ovary shortly stalked, linear; ovules 5 or 6. Legume oblong-rhomboid, 25–50 × 5–7 mm, both ends acuminate. Seeds 1–4, elliptic. Fl. and fr. June–Sep. 2n = 12, 14.

Forests, forest margins, bush woods, among shrubs, hill slopes, grasslands, meadows, along rivers, weed communities; 200–1600 m. Anhui, Beijing, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shandong [Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia (Far East, Siberia)].


歪头菜 wai tou cai

Orobus lathyroides Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 728. 1753, not Vicia lathyroides (A. Braun) Alefeld; Lathyrus messemachersii Franchet & Savatier; Vicia unijuga f. albiloba Nakai; V. unijuga var. angustifolia Nakai; V. unijuga var. breviramea Nakai; V. unijuga var. ciliata H. Léveillé; V. unijuga var. integristipula H. Léveillé; V. unijuga var. kausansensis H. Léveillé; V. unijuga var. lobata Seok & B. H. Choi; F. unijuga subsp. minor (Nakai) Y. N. Lee; V. unijuga f. minor Nakai; V. unijuga var. ouvensanensis H. Léveillé.


Forests, forest margins, thickets, scrubs, hedges, mountains, hill slopes and summits, damp valleys, pastures, grassy places, river and stream banks, ravines, rocky places on slopes, roadside banks, field margins; below 4000 m. Anhui, Gansu, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia (Far East, Siberia)].

Vicia unijuga may be the commonest species of Vicia in China, or at least it is the most often collected. The morphological variation is considerable. Several specimens from Hubei are distinctive in having leaflets lanceolate, large (55–115 × 25–45 mm), with a long-acuminate apex (A. Henry 6596, BM!, E!, K!, E. H. Wilson 1230, K!, E. H. Wilson 2036, E!, E. H. Wilson 3486, BM!, E!, K!, K!; and Silvestri 1185, K!). A specimen apparently from the Beijing area (“FL Pekinensis,” Bretschneider 209, K!) is similar, as is one from S Korea (Chung In-cho’s collector 9555, E!). Two specimens from Shandong (German name 218, K!, E. Faber 245, K!) have leaflets narrowly elliptic and unusually narrow (30–50 × 6–12 mm). A specimen from S Yunnan (J. F. Rock 2548, K!) has leaves approaching this narrowness.

Vicia unijuga var. trifoliolata Z. D. Xia (Acta Phytotax. Sin. 34: 433. 1996; V. unijuga f. trifoliolata (Z. D. Xia) Y. Endo & H. Ohashi), described from Shaanxi, Shanxi, and Sichuan, was diagnosed in the protologue as “A typo foliolis 3 cirrhis 4–5 cm longo, floribus minoribus laxionbusque differt” (differs from the type [by having] leaflets 3 with tendril 4–5 cm long, with flowers smaller and laxer). Further study is needed to ascertain its status.

“Vicia unijuga var. waldeniana” (S. Y. Hu in B. M. Walden & S. Y. Hu, Wild Fl. Yunnan Centr. China, 131. 2000) belongs here but was not validly published because no type was indicated (Vienna Code, Art. 37.1).


头序歪头菜 tou xu wai tou cai

Orobus ohwianus (Hosokawa) Stankevitz & Roskov; Vicia unijuga A. Braun var. apoda Maximowicz; V. unijuga var. ohwiana (Hosokawa) Nakai.

Herbs perennial, ca. 70 cm tall. Stem erect, unbranched or few branched, puberulent. Leaves subsessile, paripinnate; stipules ovate-lanceolate, margin entire; leaflets 1-paired, broadly ovate to subrhomboid, 40–70(–100) × 35–50(–170) mm, glabrous or pilose at margin and along veins, apex acute; tendril absent, replaced by a mucro. Raceme abbreviated to capitatum, shorter than leaf, densely flowered. Calyx campanulate, 8–10 mm, villous. Corolla purple, rarely white; standard oblong-obovate, 10–14 mm, equaling wings and longer than keel. Legume obliquely oblong, 25–30 × ca. 5 mm, glabrous, apex beaked. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep. 2n = 12, 24.

Forests, forest margins, bush woods, among shrubs, hill slopes, sunny slopes, grasslands, meadows; below 4000 m. Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Jilin, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi [Japan, Korea, Russia (Far East, Siberia)].


索伦野豌豆 suo lun ye wan dou


Grasslands on riverbanks. Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol [Mongolia, Russia (E Siberia)].


四花野豌豆 si hua ye wan dou

Herbs perennial, 60–120 cm tall. Stem slender, glabrous or pilose. Leaves paripinnate, 5–11 cm; stipules hastate to lanceolate or elliptic, 3–7 × 1–5 mm; leaves 8–11-paired, narrowly oblong or narrowly lanceolate, 12–27 × 3–6 mm, glabrous or hairy, apex acuminate, mucronate; tendril unbranched or branched. Raceme shorter than leaf, 2–7-flowered; bracts caducous; pedicels hispidulous. Calyx campanulate or subcampanulate, 4.5–6 mm, sometimes tomentose. Corolla blue-purple or purple; standard violin-shaped or oblong, 10–12 × ca. 5 mm, subequaling wings and longer than keel. Ovary stalked, fusiform, glabrous; ovules ca. 6. Legume oblong, ca. 23 × 6 mm, glabrous. Seeds 1–5, spheroid. Fl. Jun–Sep, fr. Aug–Sep.

- Hill slopes, hill grasslands, roadsides; 1000–2500 m. Gansu, Hubei, Shaanxi.
- Plants with pilose stem and long (15–27 mm), hairy leaflets have been called *Vicia multijuga* Z. D. Xia, which is a later homonym and therefore illegitimate.


**olia hua ye wan dou**

*Vicia tridentata* Bunge, Enum. Pl. China Bor. 19. 1833, not Gaterau (1789), nor Schweinitz (1824); *V. americana* Mühlenerg ex Willdenow var. *bungei* (Ohwi) Stankevicz; *V. americana* var. *sinensis* C. R. Gunn.

Herbs annual or short-lived perennial, 15–50 cm tall. Stem climbing or trailing, much branched, glabrescent. Leaves paripinnate; stipules semihastate, 3–7 mm, margin toothed; leaflets 4–8-paired, linear-oblong, oblong, or narrowly oblong-oblancoate to oblong-obovate, 10–25 × 2–8 mm, abaxially pilose, apex usually emarginate and mucronate, thereby often appearing 3-toothed, sometimes truncate or rounded, rarely distal margin also toothed; tendril branched. Raceme subequaling or longer than leaf, 2–4(–5)-flowered. Calyx campanulate, pilose. Corolla red-purple, blue-purple, or pale violet, sometimes white on keel; standard obovate-lanceolate, longer than wings. Ovary long stalked, sericeous along sutures. Legume oblong, 25–35 mm, glabrous. Seeds 2–8, spheroid. Fl. Apr–Jul, fr. May–Aug. 2n = 24, 26, 42.

Forests, mountain and hill slopes, valleys, grasslands, meadows, banks above lakes, stream sides, steep rocky sides of river gorges, walls, fields and field margins, wastelands, roadsides, sandy and rocky seashores; sea level to 4200 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Hubei, Henan, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan [Korea].


**olia si zi ye wan dou**


Herbs annual, 20–60 cm tall. Stem climbing, much branched, slender, puberulent. Leaves paripinnate, 2–4 cm; stipules sagittate or semitriangular, 2–3 mm; leaflets 2–6-paired, oblong or linear, 6–7 × ca. 3 mm; tendril present. Raceme ca. 3 cm, 1- or 2-flowered. Calyx obliquely campanulate. Corolla pale blue, pale violet, pale rose, or white, 4–8 mm; standard oblong-obovate; wings subequaling keel. Ovary stalked, oblong, 3–4 mm; ovules 4. Legume oblong, 8–12 × 2–4 mm, glabrous. Seeds 4, oblate-spheroid. Fl. Feb–Aug, fr. Mar–Aug. 2n = 14.

Hills slopes, valleys, grasslands, fields, cultivated areas, open ground, wastelands, roadsides; near sea level to 2900 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Afghanistan, Bhutan, N India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, N Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan; N Africa, C and SW Asia, N Atlantic islands, Europe; widely introduced and naturalized elsewhere].


**olia xiao chao cai**


Valleys, grassy slopes, grasslands, creek banks, along streams, fields, and field margins, villages, gardens, cultivated areas, roadsides; sea level to 2900 m. Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Afghanistan, Bhutan, N India, Japan, Korea, Nepal, N Pakistan, Russia, Turkmenistan; Africa, C and SW Asia, N Atlantic islands, Europe; introduced and naturalized elsewhere].

*Ervum filiforme* (Wall.) Wallich, Numer. List, no. 5955. 1831) belongs here but is a nomen nudum and was therefore not validly published.


**olia ye wan dou**

*Vicioides sepium* (Linnaeus) Moench.

Herbs perennial, 30–100 cm tall. Stem erect or climbing, slender, pilose. Leaves paripinnate, 7–12 cm; stipules semihastate, margin 2–4-toothed; leaflets 5–7-paired, oblong-ovate or oblong-lanceolate, 6–30 × 4–13 mm, pilose, apex obtuse or truncate, mucronate; tendril branched. Flowers 2–4(–6) in axillary fascicles. Calyx campanulate. Corolla pale violet-purple, red, or nearly purple to pink, 10–15 mm; standard nearly violin-shaped; wings shorter than standard; keel curved inward. Ovary shortly stalked, linear, glabrous; ovules ca. 5. Legume broadly oblong to subrhomboid, slightly curved, 20–40 × 5–7 mm, apex beaked. Seeds 5–7, oblate-spheroid. Fl. Mar–Jun, fr. Mar–Aug. 2n = 12, 14.

Forest margins, hedges, hill slopes, valley sides, grasslands, fields, roadsides; 1000–2200 m. Gansu, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Yunnan [Japan, Kashmir, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia, Tajikistan; SW Asia (Caucasus, E Turkey), Europe; introduced and naturalized in temperate regions elsewhere].

褐毛野豌豆 he mao ye wan dou

Herbs annual, 20–60(–100) cm tall, densely yellow to brown villous. Stem 2–4-branched from base, erect. Leaves paripinnate; stipules ovate-lanceolate or seminhastate, small; leaflets 6–9-paired, linear or oblong-linear, 10–15 × 2–3 mm, apex mucronate; lateral veins not obvious; tendril 2- or 3-branched. Flowers 1–3 in axillary fascicles. Calyx obliquely campanulate, ca. 11 mm, densely yellow villous. Corolla white or yellow-white; standard 15–16 mm, equaling wings and longer than keel, abaxially villous. Ovary shortly stalked, villose. Legume broadly oblong to subrhomboid, 20–35 × 7–11 mm, densely brown villous, apex beaked. Seeds 2–8, suboblate-spheroid. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep. 2n = 12.

Cultivated. Almost throughout China [native to SW Asia and Europe; introduced and naturalized elsewhere].

The Chinese plants correspond to Vicia pannonica subsp. pannonica, characterized by a white or yellow-white corolla, with limb of standard shorter than claw, and black seeds. Vicia pannonica subsp. striata (M. Bieberstein) Nyman has a dirty purple corolla, with limb of standard subequalling clav, and black seeds marbled with brown.


救荒野豌豆 jiu huang ye wan dou

Herbs annual, 15–100 cm tall. Stem unbranched to much branched, decumbent or climbing, puberulent or pilose. Leaves paripinnate, 2–10 cm; stipules hastate, semisagittate, or lanceolate, ca. 1.5 mm, 2–5-toothed, puberulent; leaflets 2–7-paired, linear to oblong-cuneate to obcordate, 9–25 × 2–10 mm, hairy, apex acute, obtuse, truncate, or emarginate, mucronate; lateral veins not obvious; tendril 2- or 3-branched. Flowers 1 or 2(–4) in axillary fascicles. Calyx campanulate, hairy; teeth shorter than to longer than tube. Corolla blue-purple or purple to red, (8–)10–30 mm; standard long obovate or obovate, constricted at middle, subequalling or shorter than wings; wings longer than keel. Ovary shortly stalked, linear or fusiform, puberulent or hairy; ovules 5–8. Legume brown, blackish brown, black, or yellow-brown, linear or linear-oblong, slightly curved, contracted or not contracted between seeds, 25–70 × (2.5–)3–11 mm, pubescent to glabrous, apex beaked. Seeds 4–8, spheroid. Fl. Jan–Aug, fr. Feb–Sep. 2n = 10, 12, 14.

Wild or cultivated and possibly naturalized, forests, hedges, hillslopes, valleys, grasslands, dry pastures, damp grassy places, river and creek banks, river beds, farms, orchards, fields, cultivated land, margins of cultivation, wastelands, roadsides; sea level to 3700 m. Anhui, Chongqing, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Nei Mongol, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [exact native distribution uncertain; widely cultivated and naturalized].

39a. Vicia sativa subsp. sativa

救荒野豌豆(原亚种) jiu huang ye wan dou (yuán yà zhòng)

Cultivated and possibly naturalized, forests, hedges, hill slopes, grasslands, dry pastures, creek banks, farms, orchards, fields, cultivated land, margins of cultivation, wastelands, roadsides; sea level to 3700 m. Anhui, Chongqing, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jiangsu, Nei Mongol, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Afghanistan, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; Africa, SW Asia, Europe; introduced and naturalized in temperate regions elsewhere].

39b. Vicia sativa subsp. nigra Ehrhart, Hannover Mag. 15: 229. 1780.

窄叶野豌豆 zhai ye ye wan dou

Vicia sativa var. angustifolia Linnaeus, Fl. Suec., ed. 2, 255. 1755; V. angustifolia Linnaeus, V. pilosa M. Bieberstein; V. sativa subsp. angustifolia (Linnaeus) Battandier; V. sativa var. nigra Linnaeus, nom. illeg. superfl.

Leaflets linear to oblong-cuneate, apex acute, obtuse, or truncate. Calyx: teeth equaling or longer than tube. Corolla 18–30 mm. Legume brown or yellow-brown, not contracted between seeds, 35–70 × 6–11 mm, usually hairy. Fl. Jan–Aug, fr. Feb–Sep. 2n = 10, 12, 14.

Damp grassy places, valleys, riverbanks and beds, farms, fields, open wastelands, roadsides; 200–3700 m. Fujian, Guizhou, Hunan, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Xizang [Afghanistan, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; Africa, SW Asia, Europe; introduced and naturalized in temperate regions elsewhere].


蚕豆 can dou

Faba vulgaris Moench.

Herbs annual, 30–120 cm tall. Stem erect, thick, glabrous. Leaves paripinnate; stipules hastate or triangular-ovate, 10–25 mm, margin slightly toothed; leaflets 1–5-paired, oblong, elliptic, or obovate, 40–60(–100) × 15–40 mm, glabrous, apex mucronate; tendril absent, replaced by a mucro. Flowers 2–4(–6) in axillary fascicles. Calyx campanulate, unequally toothed. Corolla white with purple veins, 20–35 mm; standard co-
Herbs annual or perennial. Stem erect or climbing by means of tendrils, winged or wingless. Leaves paripinnate, with rachis terminating in a branched or simple tendril or a bristle, rarely phyllodic or reduced to modified stipules; stipules sagittate or semisagittate, usually smaller than leaflets, sometimes large and leaflike; leaflets 1- to many paired, elliptic, ovate, ovate-oblong, lanceolate, or linear; veins parallel, pinnate, or reticulate. Inflorescence an axillary, pedunculate, 1- to many flowered raceme. Calyx campanulate, unequally or equally toothed; teeth not leaflike, at least 2 teeth less than 2 × as long as tube. Corolla purple, pink, yellow, or white, sometimes crimson, brick red, or orange. Staminal tube not oblique at apex; filaments filiform or distally dilated. Style linear or distally dilated, dorsally compressed, pubescent on upper side. Legume laterally compressed, dehiscent. Seeds 2 to many.

The yellow-flowered species of SE China are a particularly difficult and poorly understood group, represented by only limited gatherings.

1a. Leaves without tendril at apex (aristate).
2a. Stem slightly winged; leaflets with 3(–5) parallel veins ................................................................. 13. *L. komarovii*
2b. Stem wingless; leaflets with reticulate veins.
3a. Corolla purple-red; stipules linear or spurlike (subulate) ................................................................. 8. *L. vaniotii*
3b. Corolla orange-yellow or yellow; stipules leaflike (more than 3 mm wide).
4a. Leaflets ovate or elliptic ................................. 6. *L. gmelinii*
4b. Leaflets linear to linear-lanceolate ........................................ 7. *L. krylovii*

1b. Leaves with simple or branched tendril at apex.
5a. Stem winged (more than 1 mm).
6a. Leaves with 1 pair of leaflets; style twisted.
7a. Raceme 5–15-flowered ................................................................. 17. *L. latifolius*
7b. Raceme 1–3(or 4)-flowered.
8a. Leaflets ovate-oblong or elliptic; corolla 20–30 mm; legume wingless ........................................ 16. *L. odoratus*
8b. Leaflets lanceolate to linear; corolla 12–15(–24) mm; legume winged at sutures ........................... 15. *L. sativus*
9a. Stipules similar to leaflets, 35 mm or longer; leaflets oval to oblong ........................................ 10. *L. pisiformis*
9b. Stipules less than 35 mm; leaflets linear, linear-lanceolate, or elliptic-lanceolate.
10a. Leaflets with pinnate or subparallel veins, stipules without reflexed basal spur ........................... 11. *L. palustris*
10b. Leaflets with 5 prominent parallel veins, stipules with reflexed basal spur .......................... 12. *L. quinquenervius*

5b. Stem wingless.
11a. Leaves with 1 pair of leaflets.
12a. Corolla yellow; stipules sagittate ................................................................. 18. *L. pratensis*
12b. Corolla purple-red; stipules semisagittate ................................................................. 14. *L. tuberosus*
11b. Leaves with more than 1 pair of leaflets.
13a. Stipules large, subequaling or equaling leaflets; leaflets ovate to broadly ovate ...................... 1. *L. davidii*
13b. Stipules obviously smaller than leaflets.
14a. Leaflets large, 9–12 cm, ovate-lanceolate, strongly caudate at apex ................................. 9. *L. caudatus*
14b. Leaflets less than 9 cm, not strongly caudate at apex.
15a. Stem procumbent; stipules sagittate ................................................................. 5. *L. japonicus*
15b. Stem erect; stipules semisagittate.
16a. Longest calyx tooth equaling tube ........................................................................ 11. *L. palustris*
16b. Longest calyx tooth shorter than tube.
17a. Leaflets narrowly elliptic or narrowly ovate; corolla yellow ..................................... 10. *L. anhuiensis*
17b. Leaflets elliptic, ovate, or oblong; corolla pink or purple.
18a. Plant 20–30 cm high; raceme 2–5-flowered ......................................................... 3. *L. humilis*
18b. Plant 80–100 cm high; raceme 9–11(–13)-flowered ........................................ 4. *L. dielsianus*
1. Lathyrus davidii Hance, J. Bot. 9: 130. 1871.

**大山黧豆** da shan li dou

Herbs perennial, with tuberous roots, 1–1.8 m tall. Stem strong, erect or decumbent, glabrous, wingless, hollow in lower parts. Leaves with strong, branched tendrils; stipules large, often similar to leaflets, semisagittate, ovate, 40–60 mm, entire or sometimes dentate at base; leaflets (2 or)3- to 4( or 5)-paired, usually ovate, 40–70 × 50–110 mm, glabrous, with reticulate veins, margin entire, apex mucronate. Raceme subequalling leaf, 10–40-flowered. Calyx campanulate, ca. 5 mm, glabrous, shortly toothed. Corolla yellow, maturing to orange, 1.5–2 cm; standard elliptic, with claw; wings subequaling standard, auriculate at base. Ovary linear, glabrous. Legume orange-brown, linear, 8–15 cm. Seeds purple-brown, broadly oblong, smooth. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Aug–Oct.

Forest margins, scrub forests, slopes; below 1800 m. Anhui, Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi [Japan, Korea, Russia].


**大托叶山黧豆** da tuo ye shan li dou

Herbs perennial, to 2 m tall. Stem erect, glabrous, winged. Leaves with branched tendril at apex; stipules large, ovate or elliptic, 35–65 mm, glabrous, often with dentate basal lobe; leaflets 3–5-paired, narrowly ovate, ovate-lanceolate, or elliptic, 35–55 × 13–20(–35) mm, glabrous, with subparallel veins. Raceme 8–14-flowered. Calyx campanulate, ca. 12 mm, glabrous; teeth unequal, longest tooth 5–6 mm. Corolla purple, ca. 21 mm; standard orbicular, with claw; wings auriculate at base; keels ca. 12 mm. Ovary linear, glabrous. Legume dark brown, ca. 4.5 × 5.5 mm. Seeds light yellow, oblate-spherical, smooth. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jul–Aug.

Forests, valleys, riverbanks; 1100–1500 m. Xinjiang [Russia; C and E Europe].

3. Lathyrus humilis (Seringe) Sprengel, Syst. Veg. 3: 363. 1826.

**矮山黧豆** ai shan li dou

*Orobus humilis* Seringe in Candolle, Prodr. 2: 378. 1825; *Lathyrus alatus* Ledebour.

Herbs perennial, 20–30 cm tall. Stem slender, erect, sometimes branching, puberulent, wingless. Leaves paripinnate; tendril weakly branched or simple; stipules foliose, semisagittate, 10–16 mm, dentate; leaflets (2 or)3- or 4-paired, ovate or elliptic, 15–30(–50) × 10–20 mm, glabrous or abaxially puberulent, with reticulate veins. Raceme shorter than leaf, 2–5-flowered. Calyx campanulate; longest tooth ca. 1/2 length of tube. Corolla purple-red, 1.5–2 cm; standard orbicular, with claw; wings and keels auriculate at base. Ovary linear, glabrous. Legume linear, 4.3–5 cm. Seeds red-brown, elliptic, smooth. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Aug–Sep.

Forest margins, scrub forests, hill grasslands; below 2500 m. Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi, Xinjiang [Korea, Mongolia, Russia].


**中华山黧豆** zhong hua shan li dou

*Lathyrus davidii* Hance var. *roseus* C. W. Chang; *L. wilsonii* Craib.

Herbs perennial, 80–100 cm tall. Stem erect, glabrous, wingless. Leaves with simple or branched tendril; stipules obliquely ovate, toothed, on upper leaves often lanceolate, entire; leaflets (2 or)3- or 4( or 5)-paired, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, 35–55(–65) × 13–20(–35) mm, glabrous, with reticulate veins. Raceme shorter than or subequalling leaf, 9–11(–13)-flowered. Calyx campanulate, 7–8 mm, glabrous, shortly toothed; longest tooth shorter than tube, 1.5–2 mm. Corolla purple or pink, 1.8–1.9 cm; standard orbicular, with claw; wings obovate, auriculate at base. Ovary linear, glabrous. Legume brown, linear, 5.5–8 cm. Seeds elliptic, ca. 5 mm, smooth. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jul–Aug.

- Forests, slopes, riverbanks. Chongqing, Hubei, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan.


**海燕山黧豆** hai bian shan li dou

*Pisum maritimum* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 727. 1753; *Lathyrus aleuticus* (Greene ex T. G. White) Pobedimova; *L. japonicus* var. *aleuticus* (Greene ex T. G. White) Fernald; *L. japonicus* subsp. *maritimus* (Linnaeus) P. W. Ball; *L. japonicus* var. *maritimus* (Linnaeus) Kartesz & Gandhi; *L. japonicus* f. pubescens (Hartman) O. Hohashi & Tateishi; *L. japonicus* subsp. *pubescens* (Hartman) Korobkov; *L. japonicus* var. *pubescens* (Hartman) Karlsson; *L. maritimus* Bigelow (1824); *L. maritimus* (Linnaeus) Fries (1835); *L. maritimus* var. *aleuticus* Greene ex T. G. White; *L. maritimus* f. *pubescens* (Hartman) Saell; *L. maritimus* subsp. *pubescens* (Hartman) C. Regel; *L. maritimus* var. *pubescens* (Hartman) X. Y. Zhu; *L. maritimus* var. *velutinum* Fries; *P. maritimum* var. *pubescens* Hartman.

Herbs perennial, 15–50 cm tall. Stem stoloniferous, creeping, wingless. Leaves with branched or simple tendril; stipules sagittate, 10–30 mm, glabrous; leaflets 3–5-paired, long elliptic or obovate, 25–33 × 11–18 mm, glabrous, with reticulate veins visible on both surfaces. Raceme shorter than leaf, 2–5-flowered. Calyx campanulate, 9–10(–12) mm, glabrous; teeth unequal, longest tooth 5–6 mm. Corolla purple, ca. 21 mm; standard orbicular, with claw; wings narrowly obovate, occasionally white. Ovary linear, glabrous or rarely hairy. Legume brown or purple-brown, compressed, ca. 5 cm, glabrous or puberulent. Seeds subglobose. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Jul–Aug.

Seashores. Hebei, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Shandong, Zhejiang [widely distributed on coasts of temperate Asia, Europe, North America, and South America (Chile)].

Plants glabrous or slightly hairy have been called *Lathyrus japonicus* f. *pubescens*, whereas plants obviously hairy have been called *L. japonicus* f. *pubescens*. The two forms are sympatrically distributed in China and elsewhere. Although widely recognized, they appear to intrograde, so they are not formally recognized in this account. Plants with white wings and keels have been described as *L. japonicus* f. *albiflorus* Miyabe & Tatewaki (Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. 14: 185. 1936).


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**新疆山黧豆** xinjiang shan li dou
Herbs perennial, 60–150 cm tall. Stem erect, glabrous, wingless. Leaves arista at apex; stipules semisagittate, subulate, occasionally linear, falcate with a short (ca. 2 mm) basal spur, 5–15 × 1–3 mm; leaflets glaucous-gray abaxially, dark green adaxially, (2 or)3- or 4(–6)-paired, lanceolate or narrowly lanceolate on lower stem leaves, 40–60 × 15–25 mm, glabrous, with reticulate veins, apex shortly mucronate. Raceme 4–8-flowered. Calyx campanulate; teeth unequal, longest tooth ca. 15 mm. Corolla yellow, 14–18 mm; standard broadly obovate, with claw; wings shorter than standard, obovate, subequaling keel. Ovary linear, ca. 11 mm, purple-brown glandular hairy; style curved inward. Legume light brown, linear, 6–8 cm. Seeds brown, oblong. Fl. May–Jun, fr. Jun–Aug.

● SE Anhui (Xuancheng), Henan.

This species is known from few gatherings: from the type gatherings of the species and its synonym Lathyrus henanensis (neither of which were available for this revision). Two incomplete specimens collected by Augustine Henry may represent additional gatherings of this: Aug. Henry 6595 (BM) and a specimen dated 1889 (K).


Herbs perennial, 15–100 cm tall. Stem climbing, branched, pubescent or glabrous, winged or unwinged. Leaves with simple or branched tendril at apex; stipules semisagittate, 12–25(–30) × 2–10 mm; leaflets 2–4-paired, linear to broadly lanceolate, without reflexed basal spur, 30–60 × 4–10(–15) mm, pubescent, veins pinnate or subparallel, abaxially prominent. Raceme longer than leaf, (2 or)3- or 4(–6)-flowered. Calyx campanulate, unequally toothed; longest tooth ca. 2 cm. Corolla purple-red, 13–15(–20) mm; standard obovate, with claw; wings shorter than standard, obovate and longer than keels. Ovary linear. Legume linear, 3–4 cm, beaked at apex. Fl. and fr. Jul–Sep.

Marshes, wet meadows, a weed of rice fields; sea level to 3500 m. Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Xizang, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Russia; Europe, North America].
Lathyrus palustris is widely distributed in the N temperate zone in Europe, Russia, E Asia, and North America. It is a highly variable taxon with many entities described from it, although few of these stand up to scrutiny. East Asian specimens are often referred to L. palustris subsp. pilosus, but this is based purely on pubescence, a character with no other correlates. Consequently, we treat pubescent individuals at the varietal level. This species is often confused with L. quinquenervius. See under that species for the distinguishing characters.

1a. Stem wingless (subsp. exalatus)
   H. P. Tsui ........................................... 11c. var. exalatus
1b. Stem winged (subsp. palustris).
   2a. Leaves with branched tendril; leaflets 2–4-paired; raceme (2 or)3- or 4(or 5)-flowered; plants pubescent ........................................ 11a. var. pilosus
   2b. Leaves with unbranched, short tendril; leaflets 1- or 2(or 3)-paired; raceme 1- or 2(–4)-flowered; plants puberulent or glabrous ... 11b. var. lineari-folius


毛山黧豆  mao shan li dou

Lathyrus pilosus Chamisso, Linnaea 6: 548. 1831; L. palustris subsp. (Chamisso) Hultén.

Plants pubescent. Stem winged. Leaves with branched tendril; stipules semisagittate; leaflets 1- or 2(or 3)-paired. Raceme (2 or)3- or 4(or 5)-flowered.

Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang [Japan, Korea, Russia].

Glabrous plants with the characteristics of Lathyrus palustris var. pilosus can be referred to the typical variety, Lathyrus palustris var. palustris, but such individuals have not been reported from China.


线叶山黧豆  xian ye shan li dou

Plants puberulent or glabrous, 10–40 cm tall. Stem usually narrowly winged. Leaves with short, simple tendril at apex; stipules linear; leaflets 1- or 2(or 3)-paired, linear, rarely elliptic-lanceolate. Raceme 1- or 2(–4)-flowered.

● Sichuan, Yunnan.

Plants of Lathyrus palustris from the mountains of Sichuan and Yunnan appear as depauperate specimens of the European L. palustris var. palustris, having reduced numbers of leaflets and flowers. This is morphologically consistent with Seringe’s L. palustris var. lineari-folius from Denmark and Switzerland, but it is unclear if these are convergent traits or represent a genuine disjunction. Pending molecular evidence, we treat these SW Chinese specimens under L. palustris var. lineari-folius. Specimens of L. quinquenervius are sometimes labeled L. palustris var. lineari-folius, but L. quinquenervius is a far larger plant with parallel veins in the leaflets and linear, acute stipules with a falcate basal spur.

11c. Lathyrus palustris var. exalatus (H. P. Tsui) X. Y. Zhu in X. Y. Zhu et al., Legumes China, 204. 2007.

无翅山黧豆  wu chi shan li dou


Plants glabrous to pubescent. Stem wingless. Stipules large, 12–25(–30) × 2–8 mm; leaflets usually broadly lanceolate, 30–60 × 5–10(–15) cm, veins subparallel. Raceme lax, (2 or)3–8(–10)-flowered.

● Shanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Xizang, Yunnan.

Pubescent plants have been separated at the form and varietal levels, but close observation shows a continuum from glabrous to puberulent to pubescent individuals, with no clear separation into two groups. Consequently, we treat this as a single variety under the subspecies.


三脉山黧豆  san mai shan li dou


Herbs perennial, 20–80 cm tall. Stem erect or clambering over surrounding vegetation, rarely branched, winged. Leaves with simple tendril; stipules linear, with reflexed basal spur, often falcate, 7–23 × 0.2–2 mm; leaflets 1- or 2(or 3)-paired, elliptic-lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, 35–80 × 5–8 mm, pubescent, with 5 stiff, prominent parallel veins, rigid when dry. Raceme 5–8-flowered. Calyx campanulate, pubescent; longest tooth equaling tube. Corolla purple-blue or purple, sometimes with white wings and keel, (12–)15–20 mm; standard orbicular, with claw; wings narrowly obovate, auriculate at base. Ovary densely hairy. Legume linear, 3–5 cm. Fl. May–Jul, fr. Aug–Sep.

Forests, hill slopes, roadsides; below 2500 m. Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jilin, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan [Japan, Korea, Russia].

This species is often confused with Lathyrus palustris but can be distinguished by the five strong, parallel veins in long, slender leaflets. The linear, acute stipules with a reflexed basal spur, the strong wings on the stems, and the simple tendrils also aid in identification.

Herbarium specimens are often mislabeled as Lathyrus palustris var. lineari-folius.


三脉山黧豆  san mai shan li dou

Orobus alatus Maximowicz, Prim. Fl. Amur. 83. 1859; Lathyrus alatus (Maximowicz) Komarov (1904), not Tenore (1811), nor Smith (1813); O. vernus Linnaeus var. alatus (Maximowicz) Regel.

Herbs perennial, 40–70 cm tall. Stem erect, rarely branched, glabrous, narrowly winged. Leaves arista at apex; rachis narrowly winged; stipules semisagittate, 15–25 × 3–8(–12) mm, rarely dentate; leaflets (2 or)3–5-paired, narrowly ovate to oblanceolate, glabrous, with 3(–5) parallel veins raised

Forests, grasslands. Heilongjiang, Jilin, Nei Mongol [Korea, Russia].


宽叶山黧豆 kuan ye shan li dou


Widely cultivated in China and worldwide as an ornamental and cut flower [native to Italy (Sicily)].


宽叶山黧豆 kuan ye shan li dou


Cultivated in Shaanxi [native to C and S Europe; cultivated worldwide in temperate areas as an ornamental and fodder crop].


牧地山黧豆 mu di shan li dou


Cultivated as a fodder crop in N China, casual elsewhere [widely cultivated and naturalized; of uncertain origin].


香豌豆 xiang wan dou


Water meadows, riverbanks; 500–2400 m. Xinjiang [Kazakhstan, Russia; Europe].


家山黧豆 jia shan li dou

Herbs annual. Stem erect or procumbent. Leaves paripinnate with rachis terminating in a tendril or mucro; stipules obliquely semisagittate, 18–25 × 2–5 mm, with parallel veins, margin entire. Inflorescence a 1- to many-flowered raceme. Flowers small. Calyx deeply divided into equal teeth at least 2 × as long as tube. Corolla white or otherwise colored; standard orbicular, with claw and auricle. Stamens diadelphous; staminal tube oblique at apex; filaments filiform. Ovary shortly stalked or subsessile; style dorsally compressed, pubescent on upper side. Legume short, strongly compressed. Seeds 1 or 2, brown, lenticular.

Four to six species: Mediterranean region to C Asia, extending to the Canary islands and tropical Africa: one species (introduced) in China.

兵豆 bing dou


Cultivated; 800–3600 m. Gansu, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Nei Mongol, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Xizang, Yunnan [widely cultivated elsewhere; of cultivated origin].

The seeds (lentils) are edible.


豌豆属 wan dou shu

Bao Bojian (包伯坚); Nicholas J. Turland

Herbs annual or perennial. Stem often climbing by means of tendrils, terete, glabrous. Leaves paripinnate with rachis terminating in a tendril; stipules leaflike, cordate, larger than leaflets (to 10 cm); leaflets 1–3-paired, ovate to elliptic, margin entire or dentate. Inflorescence a 1- to many flowered raceme. Calyx campanulate; teeth ± leaflike, at least 2 teeth less than 2 × as long as tube. Corolla white or otherwise colored; standard obovate. Stamens diadelphous; staminal tube not oblique at apex; filaments distally slightly dilated. Ovary subsessile; ovules many; style curved inward, distally dilated and margin recurved forming a laterally compressed body, longitudinally grooved, hairy on upper side. Legume long elliptic, inflated, apex acute. Seeds many, spheroid.

Two or three species: Mediterranean region to SW Asia, one species cultivated in temperate regions worldwide, including China.


豌豆 wan dou

_Pisum arvense_ Linnaeus; _P. sativum_ subsp. _arvense_ (Linnaeus) Ascherson & Graebner; _P. sativum_ var. _arvense_ (Linnaeus) Poiret.

Herbs annual, 0.5–2 m tall, glabrous. Stem climbing. Leaves: stipules to 10 × 6 cm, margin toothed; leaflets ovate, 2–7 × 1–4 cm. Raceme 1–3-flowered. Corolla variable in color, usually white and/or purple, 15–35 mm. Ovary glabrous; style flat. Legume 2.5–12 × 1–2.5 cm. Seeds 2–10. Fl. Feb–Sep, fr. Feb–Sep. 2n = 14.

Cultivated, sometimes persisting as a relic or escape from cultivation; sea level to 3800 m. Throughout China [cultivated in temperate regions worldwide; of cultivated origin].

The seeds (peas) are edible, as are the young legumes of some cultivars (snow pea, mange-tout).